

BRIDGELL, ENDING DEFENCE, REFUSES TO GO ON STAND

Case Likely to Reach Jury Friday, With Summing Up Starting To-day.

DENIAL BY BODYGUARD
Discharged Policeman Says He Never Heard of Aronson Paying \$5,000 Graft.

HIS MEMORY IS UNUSUAL

Other Witnesses Are Called to Refute Testimony of the Prosecution.

Without having called Robert P. Bridgell to the witness stand to refute the charges of extortion made against him, Martin W. Littleton, chief counsel for the labor czar, announced yesterday afternoon at Brindell's trial before Supreme Court Justice McAvoy that he had concluded his client's defense.

Mr. Littleton reserved the right to submit further evidence this morning, but it is understood that this will take little time. Samuel Untermyer, chief special prosecutor, will then take two or three hours in the presentation of evidence in rebuttal of testimony given by witnesses for Brindell. The summing up probably will begin tomorrow morning, and it is likely the case will be submitted to the jury on Friday.

One of the principal witnesses called by Mr. Littleton yesterday to contradict testimony as to graft transactions was Stephen Birmingham, former patrolman, who was dismissed from the police force last week on the recommendation of John A. Leach, Deputy Commissioner, after Birmingham's conviction on charges of having obtained two leaves of absence without pay upon false representations.

Discharged Cop Aids Brindell.
Birmingham, who said he had been working for Brindell in the capacity of bodyguard and as collector of dues from members of the "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," testified that he was seated in the union headquarters on September 29, 1920, when Max Aronson, a garment manufacturer, asserted he paid Brindell \$5,000 to get him to call off a strike on a building Aronson was erecting. Birmingham supported the testimony of David Danahy, a waiting delegate, who testified last week he also was present during Aronson's visit, and that there was no talk of money and that none was passed.

On cross-examination the former policeman admitted that, although able to give a vivid account of all that happened at Brindell's office on September 29, he could not remember the exact date when Brindell came to the office to see him. He testified that he was seated in the union headquarters on September 29, 1920, when Max Aronson, a garment manufacturer, asserted he paid Brindell \$5,000 to get him to call off a strike on a building Aronson was erecting. Birmingham supported the testimony of David Danahy, a waiting delegate, who testified last week he also was present during Aronson's visit, and that there was no talk of money and that none was passed.

The witness tried to create the impression that he was dismissed from the police force because he was expected to take the stand as a witness for Brindell. He emphasized the fact that on the night after the disclosure of his dismissal he received notice of his dismissal. Mr. Untermyer tried to introduce into evidence a copy of his dismissal in order to show that it was passed upon before it was known Birmingham would testify, but it was not allowed.

It was brought out that Birmingham was dismissed because he had obtained two leaves of absence of 180 days each, without pay, upon the statement that his wife was in delicate health and that he wanted to take her to the mountains, and that it subsequently developed he had been working for Brindell during his time of leave.

Tells of Lakewood Mountains.
Birmingham, under examination by Mr. Littleton, testified that he had actually taken his wife to the mountains for three weeks, and that he had subsequently sent her away over the mountains. Mr. Untermyer asked him to what mountain resort he had taken his wife after his second leave of absence had been obtained.

"Lakewood, N. J.," replied the witness.

"Are there any mountains at Lakewood?" asked the astonished Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes," said the former police officer. Mr. Littleton questioned the witness concerning recognition he had received for services on the police force, and he testified that he had been officially commended in 1912 for arresting two gunmen, honorably mentioned and decorated in 1916 for arresting a negro who had shot two detectives and had also wounded him, and again commended for arresting men who had been robbing United Cigar stores. Asked why he had been reduced from detective to patrolman, he said he did not know. He added that at one time he had been connected with the Department of Justice.

DODGE INVESTIGATIONS, SAYS BRICK MEN'S HEAD

One Bad Spot Can't Indict a Whole Industry, He Asserts.

W. K. Hammond, president of the National Brick Manufacturers Association, opened the annual convention yesterday in the Hotel Pennsylvania with advice to members to steer away from investigations.

"These investigators," said Mr. Hammond, "seem to think that they have God Almighty on their side all the time. They seem to think they can declare a whole industry bad to the core as a result of their inquiries into conditions in a particular spot. It is our duty to look out for our business and so to conduct it that there can be no breath of suspicion and no occasion for any investigation."

F. H. La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, extending the official welcome, appealed to the manufacturers to announce the price of brick for the coming building season, and to let it be known where the material could be had.

"Then," he said, "we can go to Congress or other proper authority and arrange for a distribution that will relieve the housing crisis."

NEW YORK BOYS ALL WILL WEAR HALOS IN 14 YEARS

That Is if Their Improvement in Conduct Continues at Present Rate—They Are 50 Per Cent. Nearer Perfect Than They Were 14 Years Ago.

Manufacturers of halos and angels' robes will be pleased to learn that the boys of New York City have only to improve themselves 50 per cent. to become virtually perfect in conduct and, presumably, morals, thus opening a new and important market for the manufacturers' product. This should come to pass in about fourteen years, because, according to the 1920 report of the Children's Court, which was made public yesterday by Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt, they are now 50 per cent. better than they were fourteen years ago. Fourteen years from now, then, they should be only 25 per cent. bad, and wickedness so far as they are concerned will be tottering to a fall.

The report says flatly that the boys of this city are not so bad as they used to be. Once upon a time they were so unbelievably wicked that the newpapers went so far as to sell papers in the subway. They are learning not to do this, the report shows. This is because the boys are better boys. It is also due, somewhat, to the fact that the interborough and the B. R. T. employ hundreds of guards to throw the boys out the minute

they try it, also to the fact that the newstands in the subway stations also sell newspapers.

The report says the minor depredations of the juvenile recreants, such as smashing windows and robbing candy stores, are also on the decline. The credit for most of this improvement Justice Hoyt gives to the various social welfare societies.

According to the report, approximately 17,000 children were arraigned in 1907 before the Children's Court, or about 41 to each 10,000 population. But last year there were only 11,582 arraignments, or only 20.6 to each 10,000, proof positive that the boys are either getting better or shrewder. The record for 1920 also shows a decrease of 2,045 arraignments from the 1919 figures.

The court gives an average of four hearings to each case, which brings the total hearings for the year to 48,976. There were 1,690 fewer commitments in 1920 than in 1919, and 942 fewer than in 1918. This indicates a saving, in comparison with the 1918 records, of \$414,050 to the city, or approximately 28 per cent. above the budget allowance of \$297,880 for the Children's Court for the year.

GIRL FAILS IN CLASS SHOOTSELF, DYING

Stella Trana, 14, of Newark, Rushes From School When Not Promoted.

Yesterday was promotion day, and Stella Trana, aged 14, of 375 Summer avenue, Newark, hurried to school early. She was the first pupil in her class in the Summer Avenue Grammar School to reach the building and she spent a couple of minutes inspecting the classroom into which she expected to go as a member of the upper grade. She even picked out a desk near the front. Then the girl walked into the room in which she had been studying all term.

Half an hour later a bell rang and Stella's teacher picked up a long list of names—the names of girls who were to be promoted. She began with the A's, went through the B's and the C's and D's and finally reached the F's. Stella smiled brightly in anticipation of hearing her own name read in a moment or two. The name of the girl just ahead of her on the alphabetical list was called, and Stella checked a few books and pencils together, to be ready to step down the aisle.

And then Stella got a shock. The name of the girl who followed her was called. Stella checked a few books and pencils together, to be ready to step down the aisle. And then Stella got a shock. The name of the girl who followed her was called. Stella checked a few books and pencils together, to be ready to step down the aisle.

"No," said the teacher. "I'd have called it if you were promoted." She bumped her way through the crowd of children in the corridors and found the door to the street. She went through the door to the street and found the door to the street. She went through the door to the street and found the door to the street.

PLANS ACTION AGAINST KINGDON GOULD

Woman Asks \$500,000 for Alleged Breach of Promise.

Supreme Court Justice Finch will render a decision by next Tuesday in a motion made before him yesterday in which Mrs. Eliza Blum of Arkville, N. Y., requested that Kingdon Gould, son of George J. Gould, be compelled to submit to examination before trial in an action she proposes to bring against him.

No papers in any action by Mrs. Blum against Mr. Gould are on file in this county, but her attorney, in arguing the motion, declared that she intended to sue him for \$500,000 for breach of promise of marriage. Mrs. Blum, he said, is a divorced woman, who formerly lived with her husband, a physician, near an estate Mr. Gould has at Arkville.

He declared that some time after she had made Mr. Gould's acquaintance she was informed by him that she was grounds for a divorce, and that it was her understanding that after she had married her, a decree of divorce would be entered in June, 1917, but in July of the same year Mr. Gould married Miss Annalsia Lucet.

During the argument of the motion counsel for Mrs. Blum moved for an order compelling Mr. Gould to produce all papers connected with his proposed divorce from Mrs. Blum, which she had attached to his moving papers. He stated that no papers in the case had been filed, as it had been hoped to reach a settlement without trial and without publicity.

RIVAL UNIONS CLASH ON CONSTRUCTION JOB

Two Arrested and One Goes to Hospital.

Construction of a building at Park avenue and Sixty-eighth street was interrupted yesterday while members of Painters Local No. 1, described as "Brindell's union," resisted the physical efforts of members of another local, who went on strike recently and were ordered to leave the building.

The fray proved so inviting, despite the amount of paint being slashed about, that many other workmen joined in, and ambulance surgeons had to wait half an hour's work patching up the injured.

Joseph Furey, 61 East 123d street, and Joseph Bibb, 317 East Twenty-first street, said to be striking painters, were arrested. Thomas Phalen, 2759 West Second street, Coney Island, was taken to Flower Hospital with a fractured skull. He was hit by a crowbar wielded by one of the strikers who brought on the fight had quit work at the building after a demand for a five-day strike, with work five days a week. Furey and Bibb were held in \$1,500 bail each on charges of felonious assault by Magistrate Levine in Yorkville court.

BOYS HIDE LOOT OF THEFTS IN MANHOLE

Boast of "Jobs" in Richmond Hill and Help Detective Recover Goods.

Detective Krumel of the Richmond Hill station arrested Warren Pett, 12, of 11023 Jamaica avenue and Edward Carroll, 14, of 4892 Garden street, both of Richmond Hill, and locked them up last Saturday night charged with having stolen \$75 worth of tools from the shop of John Clausen, a Richmond Hill carpenter. Krumel said the boys talked freely of the burglary, and after they had finished he said, in a joking way:

"I suppose it was you two who pulled off all the slick jobs in Kew Gardens?"

"Sure," replied young Carroll. "We did it." Krumel thought they were joking, but they insisted they had committed several burglaries in the Gardens, the police say, and offered to take the detective to the place where they had hidden their loot. They led him to a manhole in front of the Richmond Hill library. Krumel says, and, lifting the cover, disclosed a shelf a few feet below the level of the street.

On the shelf were a mandolin, a typewriter and several other articles which the police charge were stolen from the home of Frank Hopkins Hadley, 15 Mowbray place, Kew Gardens. They said that from other houses they had stolen a diamond ring, two suits of clothing and a small sum of money, and are said by the detective to have recounted their adventures while trying to rob the home of Mrs. Margaret Croker of 12318 Eighty-first avenue.

"We got into the house all right," the detective quoted young Pett as saying, "and went upstairs. As we were looking around for something worth taking, we heard a voice from another room say, 'Is that you, Margaret?' I thought it was Mrs. Croker's mother, who is an old, sick woman, 79 years old, and I said, 'Yes, ma, it's me,' in a high voice, and then we beat it."

The boys were taken to the Children's Court in Jamaica and pleaded guilty to charges of juvenile delinquency. They will be sentenced Friday. This is the fourth time that Pett has been before the court.

CONFESSION IN TURK MURDER ALLEGED

Police Believe Wife of Slain Druggist Was the Intended Victim.

EX-CONVICT BEING HELD

Told by Woman That Mrs. Turk Ought to Be Given Rid of Police Say.

The murderer of Israel Turk, the druggist who was shot in his apartment at 271 East Broadway early Saturday morning, is alleged by the police to have confessed during examination yesterday. Furthermore, the District Attorney's office expects to establish that Mrs. Turk and not her husband was the intended victim. The theory is that the man who committed the murder was hired by another woman to "get rid of" Mrs. Turk, of whom she was jealous.

The man from whom the police say they have obtained a confession is Robert Brown, alias Robert Norman, who has been living in a furnished room in West Sixty-fifth street. According to Capt. Carey of the homicide squad Brown is an ex-convict and a fugitive from justice.

Capt. Carey said Brown told him he shot Turk during a struggle which followed directly after the druggist heard him enter the apartment through a window. Concerning the woman, whom John R. Henniss, Assistant District Attorney, believes to be at the bottom of the case, Brown, according to Capt. Carey, would say only that she told him Mrs. Turk "ought to be gotten rid of."

The whereabouts of this woman are known to the police. Brown was arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Martin and Kenney of the homicide squad, who found him in his room, nursing an injured ankle, which the police say he sprained in escaping from the Turk apartment. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he was questioned by Capt. Carey and Assistant District Attorneys Henniss and Dineen all afternoon.

Capt. Carey said Brown gave Mrs. Turk's diamonds as his motive for going to the Turk apartment. He said Brown told him he visited the apartment first on Friday evening, while nobody was there, to get the "lay" of it. He returned a few hours later, believing Turk absent. But the druggist heard him open the window leading to the fire escape, which he had climbed, and attacked him. Brown admits, according to Capt. Carey, that he drew a revolver and fired at Turk. Whether more than once, he couldn't say.

Before Brown left the apartment, Capt. Carey said, he picked up a wallet belonging to Turk, which lay on a table near him, and took it with him. The wallet contained \$56 in gold and bills. Assistant District Attorney Henniss is convinced that Brown was engaged by a woman to do away with Mrs. Turk. According to Capt. Carey, Brown told him a certain married woman whom he knew called him by telephone recently and asked to see him. He said he met her and the two upon that occasion she remarked that "Mrs. Turk ought to be gotten rid of." Brown is said to have stated that he thought this woman meant for him to get some one else to do it for him.

Brown is credited by the police with terms at the Vermont State Prison and Atlanta Penitentiary on burglary charges. They say he escaped from the Vermont institution and was later arrested in New York charged with obtaining clothes from Browning, King & Co. by fraud and was sent to Atlanta. At the expiration of his term there he was turned over to the Vermont authorities, but escaped from the train on which he was being taken back. That was last November. Since then he has been living in West Sixty-fifth street. He was held at Police Headquarters on a charge of homicide.

Broadway
at Ninth St.
New York.

The John Wanamaker Store
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Business
Hours—
9 to 5

The Contents of a Venetian Palace THE PALAZZO CARMINATI On Exhibition and Sale Au Quatrieme

The Business Skies of the United States are Steadily Brightening

Every orderly Fahrenheit thermometer records correctly the temperature in which it is placed.

Stock Exchange thermometers of the large cities register daily and hourly the moods of excitable speculators, which are often as changeable as the winds of ocean in January.

These simple facts are absolutely accurate and should be borne in mind when considering other business conditions.

There is nothing radically wrong, from the writer's outlook, with the mercantile or manufacturing business of the United States.

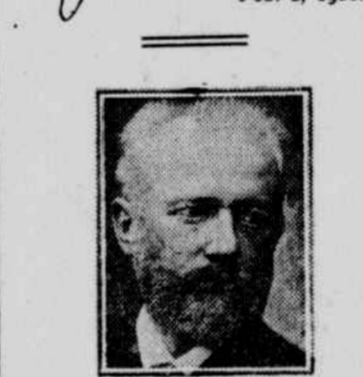
Most of the storekeepers have not only unloaded their high-cost stocks, but many retail stores, factories and workshops, hampered with old goods out of fashion and out of season, have taken their losses and turned unsalable assets into whatever cash they could get.

There is not only no danger of prices going up again, but concessions allowed by the United States Government, and gradual, though slow and fair, reductions in wages with economies in operating commerce and business, will produce a continuance in lowering selling prices.

There is not one thing in sight or in probability that can legitimately cause a panic.

[Signed]

John Wanamaker
Feb. 2, 1921.



Peter Iljitch Tchaikowsky

Ampico Matinee Today at 2.30

Tchaikowsky's Piano-forte Concerto, as played by Henry Souvaine, will be reproduced by the Chickering-Ampico at the weekly AMPICO MATINEE to be given in the Auditorium, today, at 2:30.

MR. SOUVAIN will be present to hear the reproduction of his own playing. He will play other selections during the afternoon.

JACQUES KASNER, violinist, and EDNA BEATRICE BLOOM, soprano, are on the program.

No charge for admission. First Gallery, New Building.

New Blouses with Qualities of Spring

Crepe de chine, Morocco crepes, taily-ho crepes, Georgette crepe and soft nets and laces—these are the materials chosen to express the lightness and fineness of these new things.

There are lovely combinations, such as jade color GEORGETTE crepe with white beads, or ceru Georgette crepe with antique flet lace.

Crepe de chine overblouses in high colors have touches of white embroidery.

Many blouses are bound with bright braid and embroidered with gray color.

Surplice models and overblouses happen just as frequently as they have earlier in the season.

Prices \$12.75 to \$19.50. Second Floor, Old Bldg.



Large Venetian Louis XV. Commode

In this collection from the Palazzo Carminati a lost chapter of the Eighteenth Century Venetian Romance lies before you

Twenty years ago in Venice, the Counts of the Carminati sold their Palace and everything that was in it. The furniture and the personal belongings were scattered far and wide.

The Palace itself

was purchased by an Italian whose reputation as a connoisseur is known in nearly every city in Europe. An art lover and devotee of Eighteenth Century Venice, he decided to put back into the Palace whatever he could obtain of the original furniture and to complete it by adding things from other Venetian Palaces—in fact, to reconstruct and rehabilitate the Carminati.

It was easy to trace and repurchase some of the original Carminati furnishings, and these were put back in their old places. The empty spaces were filled by discriminating additions in keeping with the spirit and atmosphere of the original things. When it was done the owner had created something that was actually a museum of Eighteenth Century Venice.

Nobody lived there

Two marble dogs guarded the entrance. An old custodian came from echoing passages to unbolt the great doors. Yet the whole place gave the impression of real and human inhabitants who had just pushed back their chairs from the table or who had just laid down a book, closed the spinet in the music room and gone for a giro in a gondola.

The Palace became a hobby with its owner. Once or twice a week he visited there, wandering through the salons, sat for hours in the halls and gave himself up to the illusion of being transported backward two centuries in time. The art critics, writers and antiquarians who visited Venice were occasionally taken by him to see the Palace as a great treat, but the public generally knew nothing of what was behind its walls.

A chance question

opened the doors of the Carminati Palace to the Wanamaker Collector of Antiques this last summer and finally led to the purchase of practically the entire contents of the Palace for the Wanamaker Store.

"What a loss to Venice!" exclaimed a well-known New York collector when he heard of the purchase. "This was a really valuable museum."

The exhibition and sale of the contents of the Carminati Palace, with about 2,000 pieces of furniture and bibelots, opens today on the Floor of Antiques in the Wanamaker Store.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the collection

is the painted Eighteenth Century Venetian furniture, which numbers one hundred and sixty-five pieces. So far as anyone knows, this is the largest and most representative collection of its kind that can be seen anywhere today.

Walnut furniture of the Eighteenth Century also takes a prominent place in the collection and a few fine pieces of the Seventeenth Century are also to be found.

The Prints

in themselves form an interesting group, representing the work of the Eighteenth Century Venetian Masters such as Longhi, Guardi and Canaletto. Prices are so low that these treasures of the past actually cost less than furniture made today, yet in them lies the personality, the atmosphere, the beauty and breeding, the intangible something that is acquired only by living with generations of gentlefolk.

Concerning the purchase of the Carminati collection by the Wanamaker collector, one of those in Italy who was much interested in the fate of the treasures of the old Palace wrote the following after the Palazzo had been denuded and its contents had started on their long journey by land and sea:

"December 1, 1920.

"—The Wanamaker Train of twelve sixteen-ton cars has left Venice for Genoa.

"The old Palazzo is stripped. The three-hundred big packing-cases nearly filled the entrance hall, which is as big as a modern ship's hull. Even the high-backed benches, those with the arms painted on them, built into the entrance walls are gone. Have you skilled workmen who can set them up in the new Republic, these benches that were in use in Venice before the old Venetian Republic came to an end? It's enough to make the lion of St. Mark shake his head. But he must bravely face facts; Venice was built up by commerce and must live by commerce and must live by commerce."

"The Carminati collection—gone. The enchanted Palace that took one out of the present straight into the past. It was still lived in by its 17th century owners. They must merely have been out of town for the season but returning next week, and everything was ready and waiting for their return."

Illustrated catalogs, with lists and prices from each group in the entire collection, will be sent on request or may be bought Au Quatrieme for \$2 each.

Catalogs without illustrations may be had on request.

Fourth floor, Old Bldg.

To Au Quatrieme, the Floor of Antiques, much of the spirit of Eighteenth Century Venice has been transported. Many of the whimsical and charming things of the period have been reconstructed for our Twentieth Century eyes.

The Theatre Room

With its three marionette theatres and its troupe of some one hundred and thirty-seven marionettes and burattini, masked harlequins, columbines, ladies of the court, quaint animals, wonderful in their suggestion of the gaiety and charm of the period.

A little Powder Room

in stucco, is reproduced from a tiny gem of a room in the Palazzo, where the hair of powdered and brocaded ladies received its final dusting of scented powder before they entered the great Salons under the sparkle of wax candles.

The Room of Ships

The Bridge between the Old and New Buildings has been transformed into this glamorous room with its walls lined with the old Eighteenth Century Regatta pictures, ship models, and maps and globes, vivid with the romance of old seafaring Venice.

The Room of the Harp

is hung with five important landscapes by Zais. In other rooms will be hung the portraits of Longhi—Pietro and Alessandro, and the glass paintings of Canaletto and Guardi, and the prints that form so interesting a part of the collection.

Even the old Kitchen

of the Palazzo has been reproduced, with its square flat stove and great hood. In this room is hung the old "market" painting from the Palazzo, and there, too, stands the old wooden flour bin and the painted dressers.

A Room of the Masks

is enchanting. Here are displayed the gay little masked figures and the paintings of masques typical of Eighteenth Century Venice.

Other objects, the furniture and bibelots, are scattered all over the Floor of Antiques so that the luxury and beauty of the old Palazzo Carminati pervade many rooms, and the charm and glamor of a lost chapter of Eighteenth Century romance revived.